

Royal Processions Are Witnessed by Assembled Thousands

HIS FUTURE RICH IN OPPORTUNITY

England's New King Has Chance to Be One of Country's Greatest Rulers.

HIS COURSE UNCERTAIN

Hardly Believed That He Will Follow in Footsteps of Father.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) London, June 22.—No monarch of modern times has accepted the crown and sceptre of his rank after a more brilliant and sensational leap into the centre of the public eye than that made by King George V. George Frederick Ernest Albert, Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxo-Coburg and Gotha, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland.

Nor has any sovereign accepted the crown of his office under more portentous circumstances. England, at the high tide of her prosperity, never experiencing better financial conditions or more friendly relations with the nations of the world, gives to its youngest ruler in generations promise and opportunity unequalled in the history of the world for exercising the prerogatives of his high position to the benefit of his subjects. If he proves himself the diplomatic, tactful, strong ruler, the logical son of his revered father, who died in May, 1910, his name will go down to posterity as one of the monumental monarchs of all time. Opportunity for being either a good or a poor King never was greater.

His Path Unknown. Thus far King George has given no voluntary indication of the path he is to travel. Consequently, it is said of him that he will not follow in the footsteps of his father, a Liberalist monarch, who favored always "his people." It is intimated that George, in his love of popularity, has feared to do the things that would incur the displeasure of the populace, and that he has refrained from the action clamored for by the people because his bent is in the opposite direction. However be it, the King has thus far done nothing with the greatest problem that has come before an English ruler since the days of the Declaration of Rights—the question of curtailment of the veto power of the Lords.

Scarcely more than two score years and five, King George stands to-day in the centre of many conflicting agitations, blessed with health and a mind that for brilliant borders on the plane of genius. His shrewdness and common sense diplomacy are yet to be demonstrated. He lacks the rough and ready characteristics of the true British, the blunt, out-spokenness of illustrious sires, but withal polished, which was acquired only after years of administration of the late Queen Victoria's affairs. For years Edward was the power behind the throne, and on his accession to his kingly office in 1902, he but took up the duties that he had long performed in private. His son, the present King, has had no such advantages. The low obscurity of his previous position—he did not become Prince of Wales until Edward's accession in 1902, and was never active in affairs of state during Edward's reign—enveloped him within its shroud of inactivity, and he comes to the throne virtually unversed in the devious tasks of internal and international import.

At the time of his father's death, the present King was living the life of a quiet country gentleman, confining his activities to the great estates that surround his ancient castle, and mingling with his fellow-men only when duty and position demanded. When the news of Edward's death became known, he was forced into the forefront of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and came to his duties unheralded by the youthful escapades, the half-forgotten presence, or the genial carelessness that endeared his predecessor to the English populace. He took his place on the English throne as one virtually from the shadow of the unknown.

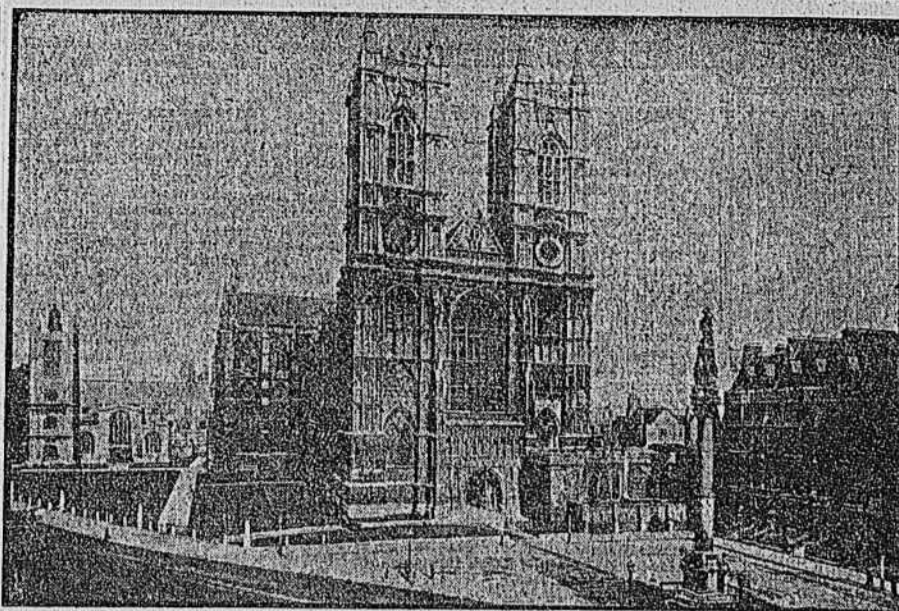
The Sailor Prince. Austere, silent, and a lover of virtue, the tall, gaunt man, who received his training at sea—referred to as the "sailor prince"—was open to every frivolous criticism of the pleasure-loving court of Edward. He was too strict; his ethics were those of medieval Christianity; the English court (Continued on Seventh Page.)

A MOTHER'S DUTY

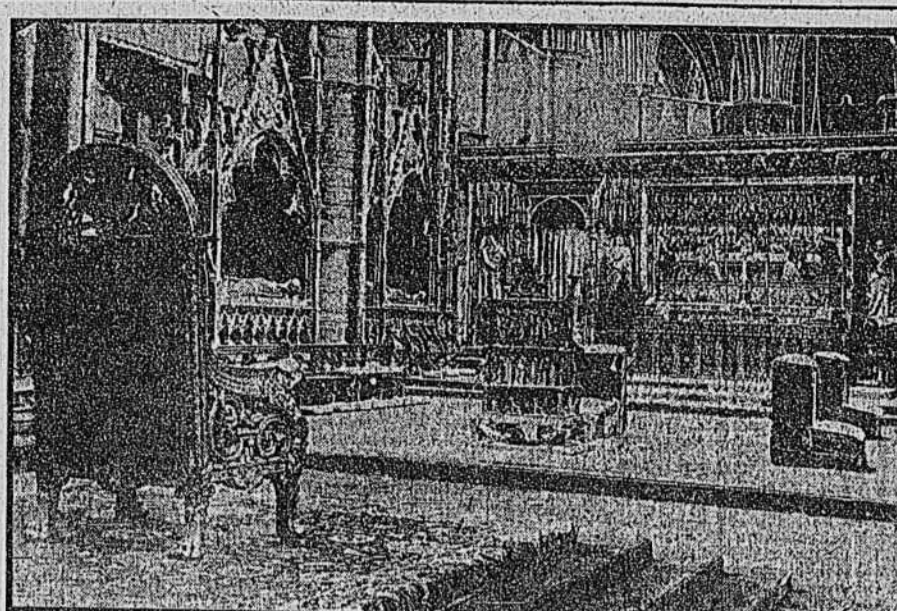
It is the duty of every expectant mother to prepare her system for the coming of her little one; to avoid as far as possible the suffering of such occasions, and endeavor to pass through the crisis with her health and strength unimpaired. This she may do through the use of Mother's Friend, a remedy that has been so long in use, and accomplished so much good, that it is in no sense an experiment, but a preparation which always produces the best results. It is for external application and so penetrating in its nature as to thoroughly lubricate every muscle, nerve and tendon involved during the period before baby comes. It aids nature by expanding the skin and tissues, relieves tenderness and soreness, and perfectly prepares the system for natural and safe motherhood. Mother's Friend has been used and endorsed by thousands of mothers, and its use will prove a comfort and a benefit to any woman in need of such a remedy. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers, which contains much valuable information.

MOTHER'S FRIEND
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

FIGURES IN LONDON'S GREAT CORONATION CEREMONY



Westminster Abbey.



Interior of Westminster Abbey.



Archbishop of Canterbury, who placed crown on head of King.



King George's Crown.



Archbishop of York, who preached sermon.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS TO BE BRILLIANT

Many State and Private Functions for Balance of Season.

London, June 22.—The program of the balance of the coronation season is a brilliant one, including military and naval pageants, sporting events, social affairs and functions of state and private nature. The principal ones follow:

June 23—Royal procession through South London.

June 24—Naval review off Spithead. King George and Queen Mary will witness it from the royal private yacht Victoria.

June 25—Royal gala performance at Opera House, Covent Garden. King George, Queen Mary and the whole court will be present in state.

June 26—The King and Queen will lunch in the Guildhall and take part in a procession through the city.

June 27—The July meeting at Newmarket, the most fashionable turf event of the year. The King and Queen will probably attend.

In July the following functions will take place:

Royal visit to Edinburgh.

Royal levee at Holyrood Castle, Edinburgh.

King and Queen visit Glasgow.

Visit to Dublin.

The American ambassador's reception on the Fourth of July takes on unusual importance this year, due to its falling in the coronation season, when hundreds of prominent Americans who otherwise would not have been in the city are in London for the festivities of the season.

The Henley Royal Regatta will be held from July 5 to July 8.

Official Guests at Coronation

London, June 22.—Accommodation in Westminster Abbey for to-day's coronation was more restricted than that on the occasion of the coronation of King Edward, because of the increased number of requests for representation. At most there were 7,000 seats. An estimate of the attendance follows:	
Members of the royal family and relatives.....	40
Foreign royalties and representatives.....	200
Peers and peeresses.....	1,450
Spiritual peers, clergy, privy councillors and ambassadors.....	1,450
Members of Parliament and their wives.....	900
Representatives of India, dominions and colonies.....	500
Members of orders.....	100
Various suites.....	100
Army and navy.....	400
Civil service.....	230
County and municipal representatives.....	600
Societies and other organizations.....	100
Westminster masters, boys and King's scholars.....	250
Orchestra and choir.....	500
Other guests.....	670

Symbols of Power and Their Significance at the Crowning

ST. EDWARD'S CROWN. This, the official crown of England, is a circlet of gold, with rosettes of precious stones, surmounted by a two-arched cross, symbolic of independent sovereignty. The arches are richly edged with large pearls.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN. First worn by Victoria in 1838; it weighs thirty-nine ounces five pennyweight, and is a circlet of open-work silver, with four bars bent inward and meeting in the centre beneath a mound and a cross. The whole is encrusted with gems, the most important being the great sapphire from the crown of Charles II., a ruby for which Don Pedro, of Castile, was killed in 1507, and the Lesser Star of Africa diamond. The cap is worn with a cap of crimson velvet, turned up with miniver.

THE ROYAL SCEPTRE. This is placed in the King's right hand at the coronation. It is of gold and supports the Greater Star of Africa diamond and a large amethyst, on which is set a cross encrusted with diamonds.

THE ROD WITH THE DOVE. This is placed in the monarch's left hand. The dove typifies the power of the Holy Ghost, and is of white enamel. Before the sovereign is borne St. Edward's staff, a rod of gold, four feet seven inches long.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE. This is the vessel containing the coronation oil. The spoon into which the oil is poured is of silver gilt, and dates from the thirteenth century.

THE ORB. This symbol was originally typical of the world empire of Rome, "Imperium Orbis Terrarum." The cross was added after the conversion of the Emperor to Christianity. The golden ball is six inches in diameter, and is encrusted with pearls and clusters of gems. The cross stands upon a fine amethyst. The orb is put into the hands of none but Kings and Queens regnant.

THE BRACELETS. These are solid gold and chased with the symbols of the three kingdoms.

THE GOLDEN SPURS. These are not put on, but the King's heels are touched with them, in token of his knighthood.

THE SWORDS OF STATE. These are four: Curtana, the pointless sword of Mercy; the sword of Temporal Justice, the sword of Spiritual Justice and the sword of State.

KING CABLES HIS HEARTY THANKS

Responds to Message of Congratulation From British Born Virginians.

Responding to the message of congratulation and greeting sent by British-born residents of Richmond to King George V. upon his coronation, Sir Arthur Bigge, private secretary to the King, yesterday sent the following cablegram:

"Government, London, June 22, 1911.
"Arthur Wilmer and Virginia British Residents, Richmond, Virginia:
"I am commanded by the King to thank you and all who joined with you for the loyal sentiments to which your telegram gives expression.
"(Signed) "BIGGE."
The message, received at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was read by nearly 200 people, who called during the day at the office of Vice-Consul A. P. Wilmer, in the American National Bank Building. These visitors, nearly all British-born, expressed their satisfaction upon the formal accession to the crown of a monarch whose rule portends peace and stability.

The greeting to which the message responded yesterday was a response, was cabled on Wednesday to the King, and was as follows:

"His Majesty, King George V., London:
"British residents in Virginia send loyal, loving greetings and congratulations to Your Majesty to-day. May your reign long continue, pre-eminent for wisdom, peace, power and uplift of mankind."
Throughout the day the consular flag of the British Empire floated from the top of the American Bank Building, and about the city a good many English people had out the national or "Union Jack" ensigns.

The Coronation Oath. The Archbishop of Canterbury administered the coronation oath, saying: "Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom and the Dominions thereof according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on and the respective laws and customs of the same?"
The King: "I solemnly promise so to do."
Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MUSICAL SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER

Numbers for Most Part Those Associated by Tradition With Coronation.

London, June 22.—The musical program performed during the coronation service in Westminster Abbey was for the greater part the work of representative British musicians and the performers were selected from among the most renowned English cathedral and college choirs, comprising the Abbey choir, and picked singers from St. Paul's Cathedral, the royal chapels of Windsor and St. James, as well as a number of men from provincial cathedrals. The music was for the most part that usually associated by tradition with coronations, and it was arranged by Sir Frederick Bridge, with the approval of the King.

CORONATION GOWN IS MAGNIFICENT

Queen Mary Garbed in Manner Worthy of Historic Occasion.

London, June 22.—The dress worn by Queen Mary at the coronation to-day was indeed worthy of the occasion, both for its beauty and magnificence. Made of rich white English satin, it was fashioned in princess style. A narrow border of oak leaves and acorns in dull, deep gold, ornamented the hem all round, and above this, with a small blank interval to emphasize the effect, was a deeper border of broken lines of bright gold, representing waves and intended to symbolize the imperial sea. A lotus lily, the Indian symbol of long life and happiness, and its foliage was embroidered in the centre of the waves. The skirt, in the centre, the five points set in a guard of flames, representing the motto of the Indian empire—Heaven's light our guide.

A striking and handsome design typifying the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland rose at each side of the skirt, showing Tudor roses in bright gold, thistles partly in dull and partly in burnished gold, and shamrocks in rich dead gold, with the foliage of each intertwining in light and threads. This embroidery was continued up the bodice, in the centre of which stood out a Tudor rose with two thistles head downward below. The low neck was bordered all round with a design of shamrocks in dull gold, and there was a wide tucker of filmy gold lace over white silk tulle.

The sleeves were embroidered with thistles and shamrocks in the same design as those on the skirt, and gold lace was utilized to cover the openings.

The back of the bodice, which was hidden by the long train, was also richly wrought in gold. The skirt was very full and the train round. A wide box pleat opened like a fan from the waistline, later merging in the train.

The train of purple velvet, ermine and gold was perfectly regal. It was attached to the dress at the shoulders and followed the line of the bodice. It was lined with ermine and bright gold, and was carried out all over the train, enriching the effects of the purple velvet. Near the centre were also worked in gold, English lettering, the Queen's cipher in dead gold, and this was transcribed by a slender Latin cross with a trefoil at each end in bright gold. Above this was the crown in gold.

Altogether the robe presented an appearance of great magnificence and all present agreed that the picture of queenly dignity was complete when Her Majesty wore her crown after the ceremony of anointing.

QUEEN MARY HOLDS CLAIMS ON PEOPLE

Born in England, She Has Been Brought Up as True Englishwoman.

SCORED BY HER CRITICS

Accused of Puritanism, She Has Raised Standard of Court.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) London, June 22.—Enjoying the distinction of being the first English Queen Consort since the reign of Henry VIII., 400 years ago, that is, to have been born in England and brought up in Great Britain as an Englishwoman, Queen Mary holds a powerful claim on the good will of her countrymen. For, among the many idiosyncrasies of John Bull, particularly if he happens to be untraveled, is his pronounced prejudice against foreigners. Not only born and brought up in England, but thoroughly English in every way, is Queen Mary Victoria Augustina Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, who was to-day, in her forty-fourth year, formally crowned Queen.

English in her bearing, manners, tastes and simplicity of life, Queen Mary loves virtue and despises immorality, scandal, hypocrisy and artificiality. There have been few leading ladies of England who have displayed originality of thought and action even approaching that which has cropped out in the little more than a year of her reign as Queen Consort. Her every action is fraught with a virility that proclaims her a pre-eminently worthy companion for her royal husband.

Accused by her critics of rabid puritanism, she straightway set about a cleaning of the Augean stables of the late King Edward's court that sent her discomfited detractors scurrying to the more blasé courts of Europe and fairly astonished the English people by its thoroughness. Her intense patriotism asserted itself within a few days of her accession to power. The wealth, beauty and vivacity of American have held high position in Edward's favor.

American peacemakers in the British Isles enjoyed concessions at his hands that put them on an equal footing with their foreign sisters and gave them a welcomed opportunity to scatter their millions in the lavish entertainments that helped to make London the gayest capital of Europe. American women of lesser social rank, but equal in wealth and beauty to the fair wives of English noblemen, were freely received at court, their social functions widely patronized by Edward and his suite, and in some cases they were signally honored by his favor.

All this was changed with Queen Mary's accession to the English throne. As the leader of British society she began her regime with marked disapproval of America's mistresses of millions. Her anti-American acerbity dispelled the coterie of American beauties that graced the English court; she showed in a thousand ways her disapproval of her predecessor's "anti-British" predilections.

Take Flight. The pomp and splendor of the British court under Edward and Alexandra; its gay social functions, and extremes in fashions all took flight before the broom of Queen Mary's virtue. Essentially a motherly housewife and zealous companion to her husband, she placed her ban upon the wigarette, the booted the jupe callotte and hobble skirt, refused to receive her ladies when adorned with the huge masses of rocks in hair, beaded blouses, and decreed the use of heavy hats that fashion decreed the use of heavy hats, and stood a model for emulation of every womanly virtue that Great Britain has long boasted for its gentler sex.

Her detractors sneered at her reforms, called her plain, a prude, a ascetic, and despoiler of the splendor of the English court. Her champions claimed for her every grace and virtue, pointed to the reforms she instigated as an emblem of her will-meeting, and hailed her as the Queen of purity, who would, by her example, lead the nation to a higher plane of thought and action. To her assailants she maintained a cold, haughty silence, broken only by words that met their taunts with an acquiescence that emerged from the ordeal all the brighter for the test. To her friends she showed the bright, happy character that made her one of the favored peeresses of the late Queen Victoria's reign, to her enemies the indomitable will of the house of Teck.

It is in Queen Mary's home life that her kindly nature asserts itself with most force. Here she spends hours each day in the care of her children, oblivious to the call of pleasure-loving society, and wrapped only in the ardent interest of motherhood. Her four children are examples of her own exemplary life. Each has been free from the cribbed, cined and confined babyhood of the past, and each has attained with the passing years an independence, hardihood, and mother love that best exemplify her methods of child culture.

In the short space of a year the English court has been changed from one of brilliant rather than ethical magnificence, to a true British home, ruled over by a typically British matron, intensely patriotic in spirit, courteous in manner and of religious tastes that jibe ill with the easy philosophy of King Edward. She has put forth her social enemies, raised the standard of virtue and motherhood in the place of cynicism, and formed a group of friends and intimates that had no place in the splendid social life of her predecessor.

A peculiar child of destiny is Queen Mary. Even death failed to prevent her from becoming Queen. She was betrothed to the Duke of Clarence, elder brother of King George and heir to the throne when he died in 1892. Less than a year afterward her troth to the present King was announced, and a month later she became his bride. She had had to bear many troubles, and not the least of these was the persistent rumors of an illegitimate marriage of George to the daughter of an English admiral when he was an officer in the British navy. But these stories have not lessened her love for her royal spouse, and a (Continued on Ninth Page.)